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<div>EXAMINER</div> <div>WITZENBURG, BRUCE A</div>				
<div>ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER</div> <div>2166</div>				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

DocketingDept@young-thompson.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/593,452

Applicant(s)

SATO ET AL.

Examiner

BRUCE A. WITZENBURG

Art Unit

2166

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07/01/2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 25-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 25-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 September 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-08)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. With respect to applicant's amendments filed 7/1/2009, claims 25-47 remain pending in the instant application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriconi et al (US 5,262,759) hereafter Moriconi

Regarding claim 25, Moriconi discloses a portable information processor that is attachable and detachable to a first device and a second device, and that is portable being detached from the first device and the second device, comprising:

a storage unit configured to store information; (Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 3)

a connecting unit configured to connect the portable information processor to either one of the first device and the second device; (Fig 2; 3a; 3b; 3c; 4; 5; Abs; Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 12; Col 2, line 30 - Col 5, line 66)

an acquiring unit configured to acquire information from the first device and the second device; (Col 3, lines 57-60; Col 4, lines 51-68)

a generating unit configured to be supplied with a driving power from a power source of the first device and the second device, and to generate operation information indicative of an operation executed by the first device and the second device, based on device identification information and other information that are acquired by the information acquiring unit, and on the information stored in the storage unit; (Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 3; Col 3, lines 57 - 60; Col 4, lines 51-68) and

a control unit configured to control one of the first device and the second device that is connected to the portable information processor, based on the operation information, (Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 3; Col 3, lines 57 - 60; Col 4, lines 51-68) wherein when the portable information processor is connected to the first device, the acquiring unit acquires first identification information that is the device identification information of the first device, and first acquired information that is the other information acquired from the first device, (Col 2, lines 14-24) and

the storage unit stores the first acquired information, (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note that memory accessing EEPROM implies at least temporary storage and it would have been at least obvious to store such information longer in order to easily determine display specific functions and drivers if it is not already inherent within the embodiment of Moriconi)

when the portable information processor is connected to the second device, the acquiring unit acquires second identification information that is the device identification information of the second device and second acquired information that is the other information acquired from the second device, (Col 2, lines 14-24)

the generating unit generates second operation information that is the operation information of the second device executable by the second device, based on the second identification information, the second acquired information, and the first acquired information stored in the storage unit, (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note while Moriconi does not specifically state that the first device information is used in creation of the operation information, basic knowledge of display adaptors at the time of the invention lends obviousness to this use for compatibility in output. Specifically in interchanging display adaptors, choosing a resolution supported by both devices while operating would help support hot plugging or multi-screen display configurations (both of these configurations are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and widely used at the time of the invention.) Because the disclosure of Moriconi is specifically directed towards interchangeable and hot-pluggable display adaptors it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to support compatibility between the output of the two devices to reduce complexity of the GUI operation and additionally, because multi-screen environments are well known and well appreciated in the art, it would have been both obvious and necessary to use both of the displays "identification information" in order to operate the output.) and

the control unit controls the second device based on the second operation information. (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note that something such as the display driver mentioned would operate a video output based on the operation information)

Regarding claim 26, Moriconi discloses a portable information processor that is attachable and detachable to a first device and a second device, and that is portable being detached from the first device and the second device, comprising:

- a storage unit configured to store information; (Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 3)
- a connecting unit configured to connect the portable information processor to either one of the first device and the second device; (Fig 2; 3a; 3b; 3c; 4; 5; Abs; Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 12; Col 2, line 30 - Col 5, line 66)
- an acquiring unit configured to acquire information from the first device and the second device; (Col 3, lines 57-60; Col 4, lines 51-68)
- a generating unit configured to be supplied with a driving power from a power source of the first device and the second device, and to generate operation information indicative of an operation executed by the first device and the second device, based on device identification information and other information that are acquired by the information acquiring unit, and on the information stored in the storage unit; (Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 3; Col 3, lines 57 - 60; Col 4, lines 51-68) and
- a control unit configured to control one of the first device and the second device that is connected to the portable information processor, based on the operation information, (Col 1, line 56 - Col 2, line 3; Col 3, lines 57 - 60; Col 4, lines 51-68) wherein when the portable information processor is connected to the first device, the acquiring unit acquires first identification information that is the device identification information of the first device, and first acquired information that is the other information acquired from the second device, (Col 2, lines 14-24)

the generating unit generates first operation information that is the operation information of the first device, based on the first identification information, the first acquired information, and the information stored in the storage unit, (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note that because the implementation of Moriconi is that of a general computing device any type of information could potentially be acquired under the separate operating locations and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use information pertinent to the operation being executed including any in a storage area which is standard in the practice of computer instruction execution) and the storage unit stores the first operation information, (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note that memory accessing EEPROM implies at least temporary storage and it would have been at least obvious to store such information longer in order to easily determine display specific functions and drivers if it is not already inherent within the embodiment of Moriconi) and

when the portable information processor is connected to the second device, the acquiring unit acquires second identification information that is the device identification information of the second device, and second acquired information that is the other information acquired from the second device, (Col 2, lines 14-24)

the generating unit generates second operation information that is the operation information of the second device, based on the second identification information, the second acquired information, and on the first operation information stored in the storage unit, (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note while Moriconi does not specifically state that the first device information is used in creation of the operation information, basic knowledge of

display adaptors at the time of the invention lends obviousness to this use for compatibility in output. Specifically in interchanging display adaptors, choosing a resolution supported by both devices while operating would help support hot plugging or multi-screen display configurations (both of these configurations are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and widely used at the time of the invention.) Because the disclosure of Moriconi is specifically directed towards interchangeable and hot-pluggable display adaptors it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to support compatibility between the output of the two devices to reduce complexity of the GUI operation and additionally, because multi-screen environments are well known and well appreciated in the art, it would have been both obvious and necessary to use both of the displays "identification information" in order to operate the output) and the control unit controls the second device based on the second operation information. (Col 2, lines 14-24 Note that something such as the display driver mentioned would operate a video output based on the operation information)

3. Claims 25-31, 34-36, and 38-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hale et al. (US 5,938,709) hereafter "Hale"

Regarding claim 25, Hale discloses a portable information processor that is attachable and detachable to a first device and a second device, and that is portable being detached from the first device and the second device, comprising:
a storage unit configured to store information; (Col 5, lines 13-27)

a connecting unit configured to connect the portable information processor to either one of the first device and the second device; (Col 5, lines 13-27)

an acquiring unit configured to acquire information from the first device and the second device; (Col 5, lines 13-27 note the bus is designed for IO and acquiring information from both devices)

a generating unit configured to be supplied with a driving power from a power source of the first device and the second device, (inherent in the implementation as memory cards do not have their own power connectors but instead are powered by the devices, further Harari discloses a general specification for an implementation of the Compact Flash data format which is a standard and widely used format and power connectors are clearly shown)

and to generate operation information indicative of an operation executed by the first device and the second device, based on device identification information and other information that are acquired by the information acquiring unit, and on the information stored in the storage unit; (Entire disclosure of Hale – note that it is directed towards the operation of a field mapping system with different mapping functionalities on the "core system" and the "computer" note this would require information to differentiate between the two systems for functionality be it on a driver or programmatic level and the disclosure specifically notes map information is used which is originally supplied by the computer to the memory card - Col 6, lines 29-52)

and a control unit configured to control one of the first device and the second device that is connected to the portable information processor, based on the operation information, (Col 5, lines 46-59, Col 6, lines 29-51)

wherein when the portable information processor is connected to the first device, the acquiring unit acquires first identification information that is the device identification information of the first device, and first acquired information that is the other information acquired from the first device, (as above, note that driver or programmatic information is required to assure proper operation and additionally other information is gathered such as map information and planning inputs)

and the storage unit stores the first acquired information, (as above, note the intent of the disclosure is to store for use)

when the portable information processor is connected to the second device, the acquiring unit acquires second identification information that is the device identification information of the second device and second acquired information that is the other information acquired from the second device, (as above, note the program uses at least device information as discussed above and GPS information from the core device which is stored on the card for mapping purposes)

the generating unit generates second operation information that is the operation information of the second device executable by the second device, based on the second identification information, the second acquired information, and the first acquired information stored in the storage unit, (as above, note the program uses at least device information as discussed above, GPS information from the core device and the map

information gathered from the computer) and the control unit controls the second device based on the second operation information. (as above)

Regarding claim 26, claim 26 is rejected for substantially the same reasons as claim 25 above.

Regarding claim 27, Hale discloses a portable information processor that is attachable and detachable to a plurality of devices including a mobile device installed in a mobile unit and an indoor device installed indoors, and that is portable being detached from the devices, comprising:

a storage unit configured to store information; (Col 5, lines 13-27)

a connecting unit configured to connect the portable information processor to either one of the mobile device and the indoor device; (Col 5, lines 13-27)

an acquiring unit configured to acquire information from the mobile device and the indoor device; (Col 5, lines 13-27 note the bus is designed for IO and acquiring information from both devices)

a generating unit configured to be supplied with a driving power from a power source of the mobile device and the indoor device, (inherent in the implementation as memory cards do not have their own power connectors but instead are powered by the devices, further Harari discloses a general specification for an implementation of the Compact Flash data format which is a standard and widely used format and power connectors are clearly shown) and to generate operation information indicative of an operation

executed by the mobile device and the indoor device, based on device identification information and other information that are acquired by the information acquiring unit, and on the information stored in the storage unit; (Entire disclosure of Hale – note that it is directed towards the operation of a field mapping system with different mapping functionalities on the "core system" and the "computer" note this would require information to differentiate between the two systems for functionality be it on a driver or programmatic level and the disclosure specifically notes map information is used which is originally supplied by the computer to the memory card - Col 6, lines 29-52) and a control unit that controls one the mobile device and the indoor device that is connected to the portable information processor, based on the operation information, (Col 5, lines 46-59, Col 6, lines 29-51) wherein the mobile device includes a position detecting unit configured to detect a position of the mobile unit; (Col 6, lines 1-29) a display unit, (Col 5, lines 28-59) the indoor device includes an input unit through which command information is input by a user; (Col 5, lines 13-27, while the disclosure of Hale does not specifically disclose the user inputting information from the "computer system" this is disclosed as a typical PC with input capabilities and it would have been both trivial and obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the existing input system of the computer in order to allow the operator to input known information about the field) and a communication unit configured to communicate information with an information source, (as above – note this includes the memory bus)

the storage unit stores at least map information, (Col 5, lines 13-27)

when the portable information processor is connected to the mobile device, the acquiring unit acquires the device identification information of the mobile device, position information on a position of the mobile unit detected by the position detecting unit (as above, note the program uses at least device information as discussed above and GPS information from the core device which is stored on the card for mapping purposes)

the generating unit generates navigation information for the mobile unit based on the map information, the device identification information of the mobile device, and the position information, (as above, note the program uses at least device information as discussed above, GPS information from the core device and the map information gathered from the computer)

and the control unit causes the display unit to display a navigation screen for the mobile unit based on the navigation information, (Col 5, lines 46-59)

when connected to the indoor device, the acquiring unit acquires the device identification of the indoor device and the command information, (as above, note that driver or programmatic information is required to assure proper operation and additionally other information is gathered such as map information and planning inputs) the generating unit generates request information for requesting predetermined information on navigation for the mobile device, based on the device identification information of the indoor device and the command information, (as above – note this

does not distinguish from the disclosed "push maps to card" function as disclosed in Col 5, lines 13-27)

and the control unit causes the communication unit to acquire the predetermined information from the information source based on the request information. (as above)

Regarding claim 28, claim 28 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 27 above

Regarding claim 29, While Hale does not specifically disclose the indoor device having display information shown, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include elements from the GUI present in the outdoor device in order to see information gathered from the "harvest" function used within.

Regarding claim 30, claim 30 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 27 above. Note that this is no different from when a new map is pushed from the computer to the memory card.

Regarding claim 31. claim 31 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 30 above. Note the embodiment works off of the map data present.

Regarding claim 34, claim 34 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 29 above.

Regarding claim 35, claim 35 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 27 above.

Regarding claim 36, claim 36 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 27 above. Note it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a mobile computer such as a laptop when available to facilitate updates as it is a standard computing platform and would require no modification to run and it would allow portability.

Regarding claim 38, claim 38 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 37 above. Additionally the examiner would like to note that audio indications are well known and appreciated in the art at the time of the invention and it would have been both trivial and obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an audio functionality for important events within operation.

Regarding claim 39, claim 39 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 30 above.

Regarding claim 40, while hale does not disclose user-updatable sound files, sound preferences are well known in the art at the time of the invention and it would have been obvious to allow a user to chose a sound profile they prefer. Additionally and as such, it

would have been obvious to push changes in the sound profile to the device in order to make them operable.

Regarding claim 41, claim 41 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 40 above.

Regarding claim 42, claim 42 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 38 above.

Regarding claim 43, claim 43 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 38 above.

Regarding claim 44, claim 44 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 28 above

Regarding claim 45, claim 45 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 45 above.

Regarding claim 46, claim 46 is rejected for substantially the same reason as 41 above.

Regarding claim 47 claim 47 is rejected for substantially the same reason as claim 38 above.

4. Claims 32, 33 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hale et al. (US 5,938,709) hereafter "Hale" in view of Kohli et al. (US 6,041,280) hereafter "Kohli."

Regarding claim 32. Hale does not specifically disclose the claimed limitations, however Kohli discloses when the portable information processor is connected to the indoor device, the acquiring unit acquires route setting command from the input unit, (Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17)

the generating unit generates request information to request route information for route setting based on the route setting command, (Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17) and the control unit causes the communication unit to acquire the route information based on the request information. (Col 5, lines 45-49; Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17)

While Hale is directed towards a GPS implementation for farm equipment, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to segment an in-car GPS system in a similar manner in order to facilitate updates to an in-dash GPS system and to allow in interface to update and use navigation information similarly.

Regarding claim 33, Hale does not specifically disclose the claimed limitations, however Kohli discloses wherein

when the portable information processor is connected to the indoor device, the acquiring unit acquires the route information, (Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17) the generating unit generates route guidance information to enable the mobile device to perform route guiding to a destination based on the route information and the map information, (Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17) and the storage unit stores the route guidance information, (Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17) and when the portable information processor is connected to the mobile device, the generating unit generates the navigation information based on the route guidance information. (Col 6, lines 19-44; Col 7, lines 8-17)

While Hale is directed towards a GPS implementation for farm equipment, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to segment an in-car GPS system in a similar manner in order to facilitate updates to an in-dash GPS system and to allow in interface to update and use navigation information similarly.

Regarding claim 37, claim 37 contains limitations similar to claims 32 and 33 above and is rejected for substantially the same reason.

Response to Arguments

Regarding applicant's argument that Moriconi does not disclose the generating unit generating "second operation information that is the operation information of the second

device executable by the second device based on the second identification information, the second acquired information and the first acquired information stored in the storage unit," the argument has been considered but is not deemed to be persuasive.

The examiner would like to point out that while Moriconi does not specifically state that the first device information is used in creation of the operation information, basic knowledge of display adaptors at the time of the invention lends obviousness to this use for compatibility in output. Specifically in interchanging display adaptors, choosing a resolution supported by both devices while operating would help support hot plugging or multi-screen display configurations (both of these configurations are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and widely used at the time of the invention.) Because the disclosure of Moriconi is specifically directed towards interchangeable and hot-pluggable display adaptors it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to support compatibility between the output of the two devices to reduce complexity of the GUI operation and additionally, because multi-screen environments are well known and well appreciated in the art, it would have been both obvious and necessary to use both of the displays "identification information" in order to operate the output.

The examiner would also like to note that while it appears the "operation information" may be more detailed than the output to a display screen, because the claimed language is left generic in this respect, the above argument is deemed not to be persuasive. Additional information regarding the creation of the "operation information"

or on what aspect of the "identification information" the operation information is based will aid in distinguishing the claimed invention from the prior art. Additionally, the claimed language of claims 25 and 26 remains silent as to what appears to be the intent of the invention which is as a GPS system. Because the claimed language is also left generic in this respect, the display driver information is still believed to read upon this limitation.

Additionally, the rejection of claims 25, 26 have been clarified above and a 2nd rejection has been provided which is believed to be more directed to the claimed invention.

Regarding applicant's argument that the disclosure of Moriconi in view of Kohli does not properly disclose the "indoor" and "outdoor" devices, this argument has been deemed to be persuasive and the grounds of rejection have been changed as such.

Additionally, the examiner would like to make a note that the claimed language does not seem to significantly distinguish the claimed invention from in-vehicle GPS systems with removable memory cards. Limitations making this distinction will greatly aid in furthering prosecution of this application.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of reference in this office action is as follows:

- a. Moriconi et al. (US 5,262,759)
- b. Hale et al. (US 5,938,709)
- c. Kohli et al. (US 6,041,280)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRUCE A. WITZENBURG whose telephone number is (571)270-1908. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Bruce A Witzenburg/
Examiner, Art Unit 2166

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/Etienne P LeRoux/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2161

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